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ABSTRACT

The glossary is one of twenty in various subject areas of vocational education designed to assist the student in vocabulary mastery for particular vocational education courses. They are part of the Vocational Reading Power Project, Title III, E.S.E.A. This glossary is for a course in clothing services. It is divided into two parts: one provides the student with two definitions for each term listed; the second part lists the same words with space for the student's definition. It is intended that upon completion of the course, mutually agreeable definitions for each term will be arrived at by the instructor and the students. These definitions will be made available to future students taking the course. (AG)

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CLOTHING SERVICES
Glossary of Key Words

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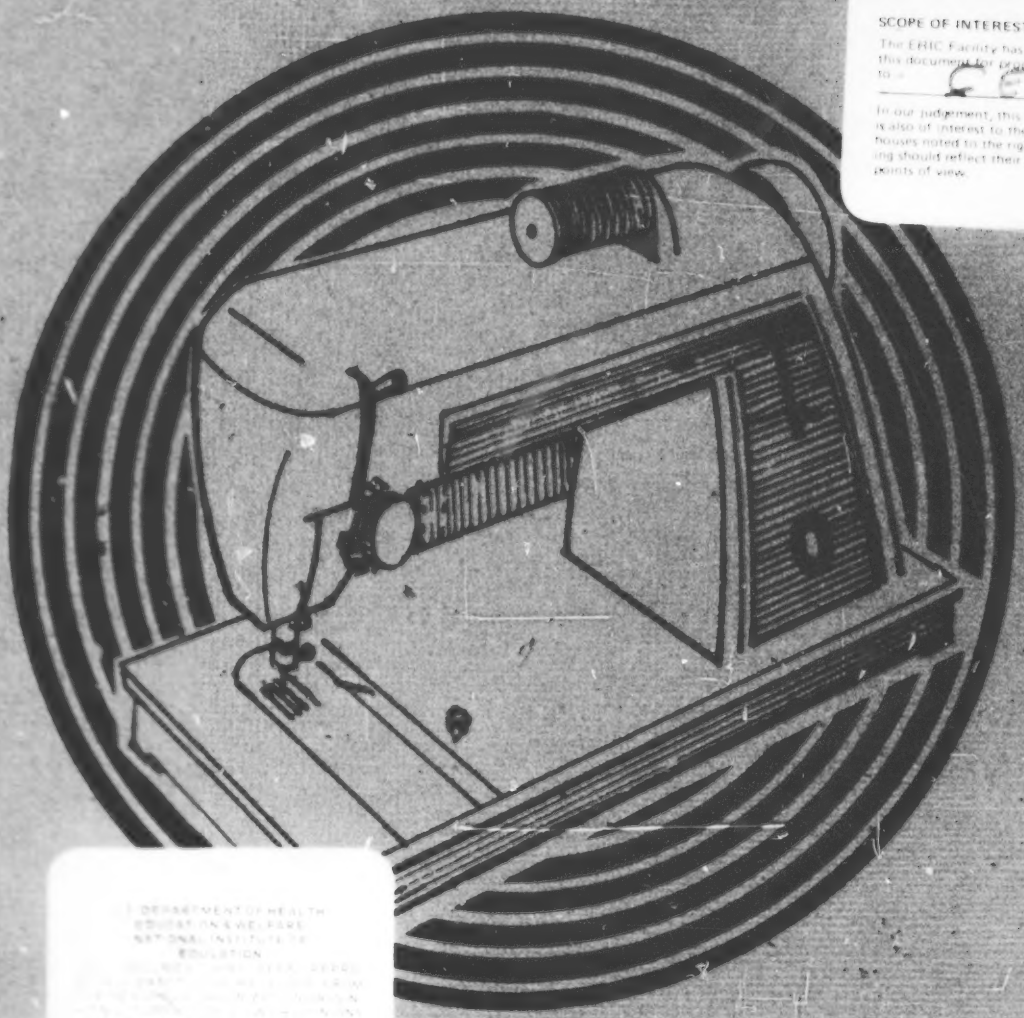

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Vocational Reading Power
E.S.E.A. Title III

CE 000 877

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To The Student

This Glossary of Key Words was prepared to help you in your course. The words that follow were judged by your instructor to be the most important for you to understand.

Directions

The Glossary is divided into two parts. The first part lists the key words at the left side of the page. Across from the key words are two definitions for that word. The "A" definition is more difficult and specific. The "B" definition is easier and more general. During a learning activity, you are to use both definitions to help you understand. After the learning activity, you are to write your definition of the word as you understand it.

The second part just lists words. There is space for you to write your understanding of those words. Also, at the end of the booklet are blank lines. Here, you and your instructor will list and define the words which were left out.

At the end of the course, your definitions and the instructor's definitions will be joined together. These will be printed and given to the students who come after you have graduated. It is hoped that, with your help, the future students of vocational education will be greatly benefited.

RIGHTS RESERVED — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

ARMHOLE	a) A hole at the shoulder of a garment for the arms. b) Opening in garment for the arms.
BASTING	a) A temporary stitch done by hand or the long stitch on the machine to hold two or more pieces of fabric together until the permanent stitch is put in. b) A temporary stitch holding two or more pieces of fabric together.
BIAS	a) A cut or fold made diagonally across the threads of woven fabric. A true bias fold is made by placing the lengthwise threads parallel to the crosswise threads. b) A cut or fold made diagonally across a woven fabric.
BLENDING	a) Different fibers are combined and spun together into a single yarn before the spinning process. b) Mixing of fibers before the spinning process.
BLIND STITCHING	a) An invisible stitch used for hems, catching only a thread of the outer fabric so that it is not noticeable on the right side of the garment. b) An invisible stitch, unseen on the right side of garment.
BODKIN	a) A blunt needle with an eye or a pin on the end used for threading tape, elastic, or ribbon through beading or casing. b) A dull needle with an eye for threading casings or headings.
BONDING	a) Saturation of the complete web or mat to fiber with adhesive or solvent and pressure. b) Putting fibers and webbing or mats together with pressure and adhesive.
CALENDERING	a) Smooths and presses fabric by passing it through heated rollers. This is an ironing process. The results are flat, smooth surfaces. It may impart luster to the fabric. b) Passing fabric through heated rollers giving it a flat shiny, smooth surface.

ARMHOLE

BASTING

BIAS

BLENDING

BLIND STITCHING

BODKIN

BONDING

CALENDERING

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CARDING	a) The passing of wool between rollers faced with tiny wire teeth and the loose fibers are straightened and combed into single strands. b) The straightening and combing of loose wool fibers into a single strand.
CASING	a) A hem with an opening so that ribbon, elastic or tape may be drawn through. b) Opening through which ribbons and tape may be drawn.
CHROMA	a) Purity of a color or its freedom from white or gray. Intensity of distinctive hue; saturation of a color. b) Color, except white, which is all colors.
CLIP	a) A short cut into the seam allowance of a garment which allows a corner or curved area to turn and lie flat. b) A cut into the seam allowance to make it lie flat.
COLORFAST	a) Color or dyes that will not wash or wear off; a permanent color. b) Lasting color.
COORDINATE	a) Of the same order or degree, equal in importance. Place in the same order; combine in harmonious relation or action. b) To make things work together.
CORDUROY	a) A cotton fabric, napped by using a machine to pull up the short fibers in whales. b) A fabric with a short, fuzzy surface.
DART	a) Stitched fold in fabric tapering to a point at the end used to give shape to fabric so the garment fits the curves of the body. b) Stitched folds in a garment used to give shape to fit the body curves.
DEGUMMING	a) A scouring operation which removes the natural gum from silk in a hot soapy solution. b) Washing the natural gum from silk with a hot soapy bath.
DENIER	a) The size of thread used to determine sheerness. b) The fineness of yarn used in making hosiery.
DESIGN	a) To prepare the preliminary sketch or plans of work to be executed. b) A plan, a grouping, a scheme.

CARDING

CASING

CHROMA

CLIP

COLORFAST

COORDINATE

CORDUROY

DART

DEGUMMING

DENIER

DESIGN

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

DIGESTION

a) Chemical action by which substances are reduced by moisture and heat.
b) Breaking down or dissolving a substance by using moisture and heat.

DOUPIONI

a) When silk worms spin their cocoon so close together that they are joined in a double cocoon. They produce an uneven, wider yarn.
b) Silk from a double cocoon.

DYESTUFF

a) A material yielding, producing or used as a dye.
b) Anything used to make dye.

EASE

a) Sewing together fabric pieces of unequal length without puckering, the longer edge is worked in gradually so extra fullness is evenly distributed and hardly noticeable.
b) Sewing uneven lengths of fabric together without gathers.

EMBOSSED

a) A textured effect produced on the surface of fabric by running the fabric through heated engraved rollers to transfer the design from roller to cloth.
b) Textured or raised effect put on fabric with hot engraved rollers.

EXPANDER

a) Increase in extent, size, volume or scope, to inflate or blow up or out, inflater.
b) To increase in size.

FABRIC

a) Cloth woven or otherwise made from fibers.
b) Same.

FACING

a) A piece of fabric sewn to the right side of a garment section and turned to the inside to finish a raw edge, cut the same shape as the section to be finished.
b) A piece of fabric sewn to the right side of a garment and turned to finish the raw edge.

FAD

a) Temporary fashion, usually extreme or odd, a passing fancy.
b) A fashion that quickly passes.

FELLING

a) Hand finishing one section of a fabric to another using neat invisible stitches.
b) Finishing a section of fabric to another invisibly.

DIGESTION

DOUPIONI

DYESTUFF

EASE

EMBOSSED

EXPANDER

FABRIC

FACING

FAD

[illegible]LING

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

FELTING	a) A pounding process used in producing felt which joins the serrated fibers without weaving. b) A process used to make felt.
FIBER	a) A single thread-like strand. b) A single thread.
FILAMENT	a) A very fine thread or thread-like structure. b) A very fine thread.
FINDINGS	a) All dressmaking supplies that are used in the construction of a garment: zippers, tape, buttons. b) Dressmaking supplies such as buttons, thread, etc.
FINISH	a) The treatment of a fabric to give a desired surface effect; adds luster; waterproofs, etc. b) Treatment of a fabric to give it a desired effect.
FORMULA	a) A set form of words, as for stating or declaring something definitely or authoritatively for indicating a procedure to be used. b) A recipe.
FROG	a) Decorative closing formed by looping braid, bias binding or cording. Usually associated with oriental style garments. b) A closing for a garment made by twisting braid or bias binding together.
FULLING	a) The washing of wool cloth in warm soapy water, pounding and twisting it, causing shrinkage after it comes from the loom. b) The washing and twisting of wool cloth after it comes from the loom.
GARMENT	a) Any article of clothing, outer covering, outward appearance, to cloth. b) An article of clothing.
GATHERING	a) Creates fullness by using rows of stitching to pull fabric together. b) Rows of stitching to pull fabric together.

FELTING

FIBER

FILAMENT

FINDINGS

FINISH

FORMULA

FROG

FULLING

GARMENT

GATHERING

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

GENERIC	a) Names given to groups of manufactured fabrics by the Federal Trades Commission. b) Family names of fabrics (example: polyester).
GIMP	a) A heavy thread used as a stay to keep the opening of hand-worked buttonholes from stretching out of shape. b) A heavy thread used to keep a hand-worked buttonhole from stretching.
GRADING	a) Changing the size of a garment pattern to a larger or smaller size. b) Making a pattern larger or smaller.
GRAIN	a) The arrangement or direction of fibers or the resulting appearance or marking. b) The weaving together of yarns in two directions.
GRAINLINE	a) The arrow on a pattern section indicating the position of the lengthwise and sometimes, the crosswise thread of cloth. b) The arrow on a pattern showing the lengthwise grain of fabric.
GREIGE	a) Fabric that comes from the loom or the knitting machine, also called gray goods. b) Fabric woven in a loom, has no finish.
HEMLINE	a) The margin or edge at the bottom of a garment; the form or edge at the bottom of a garment. b) Bottom edge of a garment.
HUE	a) That property of color by which the various regions of the spectrum are distinguished. b) The family name of colors.
HYMO	a) A term tailors use to identify interfacing made of various combinations of wool, goat hair, cotton and linen, as opposed to synthetics. b) A term used to tell the difference between natural fiber interfacing and synthetic.
INTERFACING	a) An extra piece of fabric inserted between the facing and the garment to add firmness and body and reinforce areas that may receive strain. b) Extra fabric between the facing and garment to prevent strain.

GENERIC

GIMP

GRADING

GRAIN

GRAINLINE

GREIGE

HEMLINE

HUE

HYMO

INTERFACING

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

INTERLINING	a) Extra fabric inserted between the lining and outer fabric for warmth. b) Fabric between the lining and outer fabric for warmth.
KEY	a) To match very carefully such places as centers, edges of seams, and special garment parts. b) To carefully match.
LAMINATE	a) To separate or split into thin layers. To construct by placing layer upon layer. To cover or overlay. b) Sheets of fabric or other material joined in layers. Foam permanently bonded to fabric.
LAY	a) To smooth down or make even on a press. b) Same.
LAYER	a) Also called grading; is the trimming of seam allowance to different widths to eliminate bulk - one edge 1/4", the other slightly lower. b) Trimming seam edges different lengths to remove thickness.
LAYOUT	a) The way the pattern pieces are placed on the fabric for cutting. The pattern guide has the diagrams showing the easiest and most economical way to place them on the fabric. b) The way pattern pieces are placed on the fabric for cutting.
LEGGER	a) A wide press, straight across or cut out at the left end, tapering to a narrower square at the right side, designed to finish a trouser leg in one lay. b) A wide press used to finish a trouser leg in one lay.
LUBRICATION	a) Method of stain and soil removal, particularly in removing insoluble and chemically inactive substances. b) Washing of spot in water to remove it from fabric (mud).
LUSTERING	a) A finishing process making luster on yarns or cloth by heat pressure with or without chemicals. b) A way of making yarn or fabric shine.
MARKING	a) Transferring all necessary pattern symbols to the wrong side of the fabric by one of various methods best suited to the fabric. b) Placing pattern symbols on the wrong side of fabric.

INTERLINING

KEY

LAMINATE

LAY

LAYER

LAYOUT

LEGGER

LUBRICATION

LUSTERING

MARKING

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

MERCERIZE	a) Treat with caustic alkali under tension, increasing luster, strength, used on cotton and linen. b) A way of making cotton and linen stronger, shiny.
MITER	a) Diagonal joining of two pieces of fabric or laces that meet at a corner. b) Joining two diagonal pieces at a corner.
MONOCHROMATIC	a) A color scheme based on one hue. Combinations of the hue with its tints, shades and tones are used. b) A one-color grouping of different shades and tints.
MULTIFILAMENT	a) Yarns made up of a number of tiny, almost endless strands twisted together. b) Many tiny yarns twisted together.
NAP	a) The short fuzzy ends of fibers on the surface of cloth drawn up in napping. Any downy coating. b) The downy or hairy surface of fabric.
NOTCH	a) A more or less angular cut, indentation or hollow in a seam allowance as an aid to assembling garments. b) Small V's in the seam allowance indicating where pattern pieces are put together.
NOTIONS	a) Small wares as pins, buttons, needles, tape. b) Small articles used for sewing.
OXIDATION	a) To convert into an oxide. To take away hydrogen from, as by the action of oxygen. To become oxidized. b) To join with oxidation.
PATTERN	a) A decorative design as for textile fabrics. Anything fashioned or designed to serve as a model or guide for something to be made. b) Shows how something is made.
PIGMENT	a) A coloring matter or substance. Any substance whose presence in the tissues or cells of animals or plants, colors them. b) A substance that gives color to plant or animal.
PILE	a) Fabric woven with a third set of yarns forming tufts or loops on the surface of fabric. Loops may be cut or uncut. b) Fabric woven with three sets of yarns.

MERCERIZE

MITER

MONOCHROMATIC

MULTIFILAMENT

NAP

NOTCH

NOTIONS

OXIDATION

PATTERN

PIGMENT

PILE

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

PILLING	a) Bunching together of surface fibers into balls usually more noticeable in knit goods than in woven goods. b) Bunching together of surface fibers into balls.
PIVOT	a) Refers to way of stitching a sharp corner. Leave the needle in the fabric, lift presserfoot, turn fabric, lower presserfoot, sew. b) Way of stitching around corners in the fabric.
PLEATS	a) Folds in fabric that create fullness in a garment - may be pressed flat or stitched down or unpressed. b) Folds in fabric that create fullness in a garment.
PRINTING	a) The process by which patterns or color designs are applied to fabric. b) To stamp or press a design in fabric surface.
PUCKER	a) An unwanted fold, tuck, wrinkle or pulling stitched into a seam or along the seam. b) Unwanted folds stitched into a seam.
RAVEL	a) To draw yarns out from along the edge of the fabric. b) Yarns pulled from the fabric edge.
REINFORCE	a) A row of small machine stitches on the seam line, around a corner to strengthen a point of strain. b) Small machine stitches in the seam line to strengthen a weak point.
RESILIENCE	a) Springing back, rebounding, readily recovering, return to the original form or position after being bent. b) Springing back to its original shape.
RETTING	a) Loosening of the fiber from the flax stem by soaking the plant in soft water until the woody part decomposes. b) Loosening of the fiber from the flax stalk by soaking.
REVERS	a) A part of a garment turned back to show the lining or facing. b) A facing on a garment that turns outward (lapel).

PILLING

PIVOT

PLEATS

PRINTING

PUCKER

RAVEL

REINFORCE

RESILIENCE

RETTING

REVERS

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

SCISSORS	a) A cutting instrument consisting of two blades so put together that their edges work against each other. b) A cutting tool six inches or less in length.
SEAM	a) A line formed by sewing together pieces of fabric. A line of stitches formed by purling. b) Any stitching of two or more pieces of fabric together.
SELVAGE	a) The woven finished edge of a fabric which always runs lengthwise down both sides of a woven fabric. b) Two tightly woven edges of fabric running lengthwise.
SERICULTURE	a) The rearing and keeping of silkworms for the production of silk. b) Rearing silkworms to produce silk.
SHANK	a) The stem between a button and fabric to which it is sewn; may be a part of the buttons or made with thread. b) The stem between the button and fabric; may be part of button on thread.
SHEARS	a) A cutting instrument of large size consisting of two blades put together so that the blades work against each other. b) A cutting tool, seven inches or longer in length.
SHIRRING	a) Two or more rows of gathers. b) Rows of gathers.
SILHOUETTE	a) An outline drawing uniformly filled in with black, like a shadow. A dark image outlined against a lighter background. b) A dark figure drawing against a light background.
SINGEING	a) Removes any unwanted surface lint, thread, fuzz or fiber ends from the fabric leaving a smooth surface. This is done by passing the fabric quickly through a flame. b) Removing lint, fuzz and thread from fabric by passing it through a flame.
SLEEVEBOARD	a) A small, narrow, well-padded board for pressing sleeves. b) Padded board for pressing sleeves.

SCISSORS

SEAM

SELVAGE

SERICULTURE

SHANK

SHEARS

SHIRRING

SILHOUETTE

SINGEING

SLEEVEBOARD

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

SORTING	a) Arranging according to kind or class to classify. b) To separate according to kind.
SOUTACHE	a) A narrow rayon braid with rounded edges used for a decorative effect. b) Narrow rayon braid with rounded edges.
SPANKING	a) Pounding or flattening fabric with heat and steam to shape it. Used primarily on woolen fabrics. b) Flattening fabric with heat and steam; used primarily on wool.
SPOTTING	a) The removal of a blemish, blot or speck from the surface of a fabric or cloth. b) The removing of stains or spots.
STAPLE	a) Many short wavy strands of fiber which are spun into short light yarn. b) Short strands of fiber spun into yarn.
STITCHING	a) Permanent sewing done on a sewing machines, usually 10-12 stitches per inch. b) The stitch that will not be removed from fabric.
SUEDING	a) A variation of brushing and napping in which the fiber ends are sheared very close to the surface of the fabric. b) Shearing fibers ends close to the surface of fabric.
SYNTHETIC	a) Noting or pertaining to compounds formed by chemical reaction in a laboratory, such as synthetic fibers. b) Fibers made by man with chemicals.
TACK	a) A few small stitches used to hold a part of a garment in position by attaching it to another invisibly. b) A few small, unseen stitches used to hold parts of garment in place.
TAILORING	a) The technique of shaping and molding the garment throughout the construction processes in making a suit or coat. b) Shaping and molding a garment during the making of the garment.
TANNIN	a) Any of a group of astringent vegetable principles or compounds. b) Reddish brown stain, hard to remove from fabric.

SORTING

SOUTACHE

SPANKING

SPOTTING

STAPLE

STITCHING

SUEDING

SYNTHETIC

TACK

TAILORING

TANNIN

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

TENTERING	a) Restores irregular cloth to the proper even dimensions by using steam to stretch it and shrink it when necessary. b) Making fabric even by using steam to stretch or shrink it.
TEXTILE	a) Any material that is woven; a material suitable for weaving. Anything produced by weaving; woven fabric. b) Fabrics that are woven.
TEXTURE	a) The characteristic disposition of the interwoven or interturned threads or strands which make up a textile fabric. b) The look or feel of the surface of a fabric.
THERMOPLASTIC	a) Soft and pliable whenever heated, without any change of the inherent properties. b) Any man-made substance that melts by applying high heat.
TINT	a) White added to color to make it lighter. b) Adding white to color.
TREND	a) General drift or tendency. Extend in some direction indicated. b) General directions followed.
TRICOT	a) A warp-knit fabric, usually of rayon with the right and wrong sides different. A kind of woolen cloth. b) A warp-knit fabric usually of rayon fabric, different on both sides.
TUCKS	a) Stitched folds in fabric, unlike darts, the stitching is parallel to the fold for the entire length. b) Stitched parallel folds, parallel to the length.
UNDERLINING	a) Fabric used as a backing for the outer fabric cut over the same pattern as the garment and sewn together with the outer fabric and then handled as one piece during construction. b) Backing fabric and outer fabric are cut from the same pattern and sewn together as one piece.

TENTERING

TEXTILE

TEXTURE

THERMOPLASTIC

TINT

TREND

TRICOT

TUCKS

UNDERLINING

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

UNDERSTITCH	a) To stitch seam allowance to facing from the wrong side of the garment in order to hold seam and facing in place. b) Stitching seam allowance to the facing from the wrong side of garment.
VENT	a) A lapped finishing opening on the hem edge of a sleeve jacket or skirt. b) An opening on the hem edge of a sleeve jacket or skirt.
VOLATILE	a) Evaporating rapidly, passing off rapidly in the form of vapor. b) Pass off quickly, of moisture.
WARP	a) The yarns that run lengthwise in a woven fabric. b) Threads that run the length of a woven fabric.
WELT	a) Double stitched seam used on bulky fabrics. b) Two seams used on thick fabrics.
WIGAN	a) A strong, specially woven cotton fabric used for reinforcing pocket mouth lines, sleeves and garment hems. b) A cotton fabric used for reinforcing hems, sleeves, and pockets.
WOOL	a) Fibers brushed just enough to entangle them and placed at random and loosely twisted together before spinning into yarn. b) Short, loosely twisted and fuzzy fibers of wool.
WORSTED	a) Wool made from long highly twisted yarns. b) Highly twisted long wool yarn.
YARDAGE	a) The amount of fabric needed to make a particular garment. A yardage chart is on the back of pattern envelope. b) Amount of fabric needed to make a garment.
YARN	a) Thread made by twisting fibers and used for knitting and weaving. Thread in the form of loosely twisted aggregate of fibers. b) Thread made by twisting fibers together.

UNDERSTITCH

VENT

VOLATILE

WARP

WELT

WIGAN

WOOL

WORSTED

YARDAGE

YARN

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CLUSTER WORDS

Coated Fabric	a) Woven fabric whose surface has been impregnated with substances such as laquer, varnish, plastic, paraffin, rubber, etc. b) To fill the surface of a woven fabric with a substance; to water or heatproof it.
Crosswise Grain	a) The grain of the fabric that runs from selvage to selvage at right angles to the lengthwise grain. b) The threads that run from selvage to selvage on fabric.
Double Cloth	a) Fabric made of two layers woven simultaneously on the same loom and held together with binding thread. b) Two layers of fabric woven on same loom bound together with binding thread.
Flat-Fell	a) Seams used on shirt, slacks, and other tailored garments in which one seam is trimmed and the other is stitched over it. b) Stitch wrong sides of fabric together, trim one allowance, sew the other over it.
Fly-Front	a) Closing that conceals buttons or zippers, usually associated with a man's pants or topcoat. b) An overlap that hides the zipper and button in a man's pants or topcoat.
French Seam	a) A double stitched seam that looks like a plain seam on the right side and a small neat tuck on the wrong side. b) A seam stitched within a seam.
Gorge Line	a) Part of the seam line that joins the collar and the facing, extending from the crease or roll line to the notch. b) The seam line that joins the collar and facing together.
Hand Pricking	a) A variation of the back stitch used for applying a zipper by hand or an edge stitch on a tailored garment. b) Putting in a zipper or edge stitching on a tailored garment by hand.

Coated Fabric_____

_____

Crosswise Grain_____

_____

Double Cloth_____

_____

Flat-Fell_____

_____

Fly-Front_____

_____

French Seam_____

_____

Gorge Line_____

_____

Hand Pricking_____

_____

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

Needle Board	a) A board covered with fine steel wires set vertically for use in pressing velvet and other nap or pile fabrics. b) A board covered with vertical steel wires used for pressing nap or pile fabrics.
Padding Stitch	a) Tiny, diagonal hand stitches used to hold interfacing to the fabric securely on tailored garments. These stitches are not visible on the right side of the garment. b) Tiny slanted hand stitches that hold interfacing to the fabric of a tailored garment.
Piece Dye	a) Cloth is dyed after fabrication. b) Fabric is dyed after making it.
Point Presser	a) A wooden tool with shaped surfaces for pressing points, curve and straight edges. b) A wooden pressing tool.
Pressing Pad	a) A 1/2" to 3/4" thickness of soft cloth used for pressing, sequins, monograms and textured fabrics. b) A soft pad used to press monograms, sequins and textured fabrics.
Pulled Wool	a) Wool removed from the sheep after it is dead rather than shorn from a live animal. b) Wool that is pulled from a dead sheep.
Regulation Stitch	a) The permanent stitching placed in a garment, usually 12-15 stitches to the inch. b) The final stitching placed in a garment, 12 to 15 to the inch.
Reprocessed Wool	a) Wool fibers which have been previously woven or felted into cloth, was never used so is reclaimed, reduced to fibers again and rewoven or felted into new cloth. b) Unused woven or felted wood cloth made into fibers again, then rewoven or felted into cloth.
Reused Wood	a) Those wools repossessed by the manufacturers that have previously been woven or felted, knitted or spun, and used by the consumer. It is reduced to fibers again and rewoven or felted into a new cloth. b) Wool cloth made from used wool fiber.
Rick Rack	a) A saw-tooth edge braid in cotton or metallic thread. b) A saw-tooth edge braid.

Needle Board _____

_____

Padding Stitch _____

_____

Piece Dye _____

_____

Point Presser _____

_____

Pressing Pad _____

_____

Pulled Wool _____

_____

Regulation Stitch _____

_____

Reprocessed Wool _____

_____

Reused Wool _____

_____

Rick Rack _____

_____

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

Run of The Mill	a) Textile procuct that is often sub-standard and may be referred to as seconds. b) Sub-standard fabrics.
Seam Roll	a) A cylindrical stuffed cushion with rounded ends for pressing small curves or long seams in narrow areas covered with cotton and wool. b) A long oval stuffed cushion used to press sleeves and narrow edges.
Stay Stitching	a) A row of machine stitching placed on a seamline for reinforcement or as a guide for turning an edge accurately. b) A row of machine stitching through the edge of a piece of fabric.
Tailor's Ham	a) An oblong, firmly stuffed cushion with rounded edges, used to press curved areas. b) A firmly, stuffed cushion used to press curves.
Tailor Tack	a) Method of marking symbols with temporary loose basting stitches sewn through double layers of fabric and cut apart when pattern is removed. b) A way of marking symbols with loose basting stitches.
Termination Point	a) Marking placed at the end of a tuck or pleat to guide in matching the layers of fabric exactly. b) Marking at the end of pleats or tuck used to mark the fabric layers.
Top Stitching	a) A line of stitching on the outside of the garment, usually placed close to a finished seam or a finished edge. b) Stitching close to a finished seam or edge on the right side of garment.
Trade Name	a) A name given by the manufacturer or merchant to an article to distinguish it as one produced or sold by him. b) A name given articles made by a certain manufacturer.
Tussah Silk	a) Silk produced from uncultivated worms. b) Wild silk.
Unit Construction	a) Organization of sewing procedure so that an entire garment section is completed before it is joined to another. b) Finishing one garment section before joining it to another.
Virgin Wool	a) Wool fibers that have never before been processed in any way. b) New wool.

Run of the Mill _____

_____

Seam Roll _____

_____

Stay Stitching _____

_____

Tailor's Ham _____

_____

Tailor Tack _____

_____

Termination Point _____

_____

Top Stitching _____

_____

Trade Name _____

_____

Tussah Silk _____

_____

Unit Construction _____

_____

Virgin Wool _____

_____

NEED TO KNOW WORDS

Abrasion _____

_____

Acetate _____

_____

Acetone _____

_____

Acrilan _____

_____

Acrylic _____

_____

Air Pressure _____

_____

Albumin _____

_____

A-Line _____

_____

Alteration _____

_____

Armscye _____

_____

Assemble _____

_____

Balance _____

_____

Basic Dyes _____

_____

Basket Weave _____

_____

Binding _____

_____

Bobbin _____

_____

Bodice _____

_____

Boucle _____

_____

Braiding _____

_____

Broadcloth _____

_____

Brocade _____

_____

Buckram _____

_____

Cellulose _____

_____

Chemical Action _____

_____

Chiffon _____

_____

Clean-Finish _____

_____

Color _____

_____

Crotch _____

_____

Dacron _____

_____

Damask _____

_____

Deodorant _____

_____

Detergent _____

_____

Dimity

Directional

Double-Faced

Drip Dry

Dry Clean

Dry Side

Dyes

Dynel

Edge Stitch

Fastener

Felt

Figure Type

Figure Weave

Filling Yarn

Findings

Flax

Flocked

Functional Finish

Gauge

Groom

Grosgrain

Gusset

Hem

Hem Marker

Home Furnishing

Homespun

Hook and Eye

Hopsacking

Horsehair

Hydrogen Peroxide

Identification of Fibers

Imitation

Impression

Insert _____

_____

Inspection _____

_____

Interlock _____

_____

Invisible _____

_____

Iridescent _____

_____

Ironing _____

_____

Jacquard _____

_____

Slot Seam _____

_____

Stab Stitching _____

_____

Tailor _____

_____

Teflon Shoe _____

_____

Testing

Top Collar

True Bias

Trousers

Weaving

Welt-Woof

Wigan